A COLONY HOG HOUSE

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The percentage of pigs lost at or shortly after farrowing time is very high.

The cost of a suitable colony house for saving these need not be over fifteen to twenty dollars for labor and material.

FIG. 1.—*The Colony Hog House.*—This house is shown as used in the pasture of a North Carolina hog farm.

A litter of eight to ten pigs, well cared for, may easily weigh a ton at eight months of age, and at present prices a ton of pork is worth between three hundred and fifty and four hundred dollars; yet for the lack of a suitable house, on which the interest and depreciation charges

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would amount to less than one dollar and fifty cents per year, many a litter is lost, and with it goes returns for the feed consumed by the sow during the preceding six months.

DESIRABLE FEATURES

A farrowing house should be arranged to provide plenty of sunshine It should be so constructed that no drafts may chill the pigs newly far

FIG. 2.—*The Colony Hog House.*—Partly open for ventilation.

rowed during a cold night. Such pigs, in order to thrive, must have a dry bed. On the other hand, dust is very bad for them.

Good ventilation during the hot months is necessary.

Fenders, which prevent pigs being crushed by the sow often save enough pigs from a single litter to pay the entire cost of the house.

A three or four-inch strip nailed to the front edge of the rear fender converts it into a shallow trough, which, always being protected from the weather, makes an ideal place in which to keep condiments such as salt, lime, sulphur, hardwood ashes, and raw ground phosphate rock.

While it is possible to make a satisfactory hog house from old scraps of lumber lying about the place, the use of such material usually neces

tes too much extra labor. This labor is incurred in fitting joints to lude cold and prevent drafts, either by the extra use of a rip saw or heavy battens. Considering the present price of labor, it is doubtful ny saving is realized from the practice of using this scrap material. he tendency, where such material is made use of, is to either slight work, leaving cracks which may result in the loss of pigs from pneu- ia contracted during a cold night, or to cover such cracks with wide rds, thus making a heavy house which is hard to move from one

FIG. 3.—*The Colony Hog House.*—Fully open to admit both sunlight and fresh air.

tion to another to avoid mud or to provide housing on another ure. Such moving should easily be accomplished with the use of horse.

here is some question about the desirability of a floor in the small ny house. It is considered advisable for the reasons that during a y period it is easier to keep a dry bed and during a dry time it is er to combat the dust nuisance. The fenders over a board floor are ays useful. In the case of a ground floor, low places are frequently le by the sow, which make it difficult for very young pigs to avoid g crushed.

BILL OF MATERIAL FOR COLONY HOG HOUSE

3 pieces 2″ x 6″ x 10′—runners 6 x 8 feet (rot-resisting wood)	30 f
4 pieces 2″ x 4″ x 10′ framing	27
3 pieces 1″ x 8″ x 8′ fenders	16
1 piece 1″ x 9″ x 12′ roof joint cleat	9
50 feet, surface measure, 1¼″ x—x 12′ floor	63
80 feet, surface measure, 1″ x—x 8′ walls, matched preferred	100
90 feet, surface measure, 1″ x—x 10′ roof	120
1 roll felt roofing with cement and nails.	
5 pounds No. 8 nails, 2 pounds No. 16 nails.	365
2 pairs 8″ hinges with screws (T hinges).	

TOOLS REQUIRED

Sharp hand saw, rip saw, square, hammer, screwdriver, chisel, axe. material should be on the ground and all cutting tools sharp before beginni and a couple of saw trusses or suitable box upon which to lay plank sawing.

DIRECTIONS FOR BUILDING

First. Build the floor, using three runners 2 in. x 6 in. x 9 ft. long (6-i extension on each end) ; the floor boards should be of 1½-inch material 6 f long, and should, when completed, be 6 ft. x 8 ft.

Second. Cut four corner posts of 2 in. x 4 in. x 28 in. long, nail the 30-i side-wall boards to these posts, allowing the wall to extend 2 inches below posts (to cover the ends of the floor boards), nail the side walls in positi

Third. Frame the two pairs of end rafters (half pitch) and nail them i place on the corner posts. Rafters cut 4 ft. 4 in. on the long edge at an an of 45 degrees will fit. Put in the 2 in. x 4 in. ridge pole.

Fourth. Board up the two ends, leaving opening for door 2 feet wide 3 feet high in mountain section. In the eastern part of the State front may be left entirely open if preferred.

Fifth. Cut the brackets for fenders, the fenders should be *eight inches* ab the floor. No fenders are needed for the front end, and the side fenders n be of 2 in. x 4 in. and removable if preferred, but the one at the back should be 8 inches wide and formed into a condiment box. The fenders sho be nailed to the brackets before putting into position with brackets on top leave clear space all around to protect pigs.

Sixth. Beginning at the rear, nail the roof boards to the side wall and ri pole a little over half the length ; tack the front half of the roof in place u cleats are nailed in position to make it a door (*note joint*). Cut center run even with floor on front end and put eye bolts with rings in ends of outs runners. Cleats for roof doors should be nailed on under side.

Seventh. Cover entire roof with felt roofing; cut roofing, after nailing place, along line of hinge joint ; nail a batten 6 inches wide firmly to *roof d* overlapping hinge joint 3 inches on each side ; secure this batten and door t 3-inch strip nailed securely to the stationary part of roof, and paint thorough